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Co-operation in Agriculture. By G. HAROLD POWELL. New York: Macmillan, 1913. Pp. xvi+327. \$1.50 net.

This book is one of the more practical indications of the awakening of public and educational interest in rural affairs. It deals primarily with economic problems, but the opening chapter on changes in industrial methods in agriculture is quite as sociological as economic in its bearing, as indeed is the discussion of the problems of the organization and successful administration of co-operative societies. The remainder of the volume is taken up with the technical features of law and economics in organizing and financing local and general societies. Methods are illustrated graphically by quotations of complete constitutions and by-laws and shippers' agreements from various sections and industries. The co-operative methods here discussed in considerable detail embrace such varied types as breeders' and growers' associations; the marketing of grain, dairy products, eggs and fruits; the purchase of supplies; co-operative irrigation; rural credits and banking; rural community ownership (telephone), and mutual insurance. This book is fuller and more practical than Coulter's earlier work and is more suited to American conditions than the works of Fay, Aves, or Wolff. Only once does the author stray from his constructive work with a controversial remark, attacking socialism as an evil which he believes only co-operation can forestall.

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Immigration. A World Movement and Its American Significance.

By HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD. New York: Macmillan, 1913. Pp. ix+455. \$1.75.

This book is equally satisfactory as a textbook and as a book for the general or popular reader. As a basis for classroom discussion and investigation it probably has no equal at the present time. Despite, however, the author's defense of the omission of extensive statistics, the reviewer believes the book would gain in value for most users by at least a few more tables and especially by some such charts as Frank Julian Warne has employed in his *Immigrant Invasion*.

The declaration in the preface that the problem of immigration would be treated as one of world-wide significance wins the instant attention and approval of the reader. Bigness of view is much less common and much more appreciated than perhaps we always recognize. A "conservation program for all humanity" must ultimately furnish the touch-